REMARKS

This amendment is submitted in response to the Office Action dated April 30, 2008. Reconsideration and allowance of the claims is requested. In this Office Action, claims 1-18 and 21-25 were presented for examination.

Claim 21 was objected to as depending on a cancelled claim 20. Claim 21 is being cancelled now as well.

Claims 1-18 and 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as obvious over Kogge (U.S. 5,475,856) in view of the Free On-Line Dictionary of Computing (FOLDOC). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The claims now clearly recite an integrated circuit or system comprising at least first and second nodes, each of which can be uniquely adapted to execute different functions based on algorithms which are provided to each of the nodes and data which are also provided to each of the nodes and which is operated on using the algorithms. The configuration of each of the nodes is established by a newly claimed third node or control node that is a part of the integrated circuit and communicates with each of the other nodes and designates the configuration of each of the nodes. In this way, each node can have a separate and unique configuration and can use that configuration to operate on the data provided thereto in accordance with controls provided thereto by the third node or control node. All of these features are now clearly recited in the claims and are not shown in Kogge.

In contrast, the Kogge reference provides a plurality of integrated circuits 113 that are interconnected by the connection path 101. As described at column 5, the system can operate in a SIMD or a MIMD mode dynamically, with each of the processors being configured based on instructions received by each of the processors. As explained beginning at line 25 of the reference, each of the processors is an RISC-type architecture and receives a separate set of configuration instructions to operate on the data.

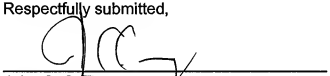
The system disclosed in Kogge clearly lacks the key feature recited in the amended claims of a separate control node (i.e., the claimed third node), which configures each of the other nodes including at least first and second nodes to operate

in a different manner based on control signals sent by the control node. This claimed approach allows for a much simpler construction and much more diverse modes of operation, thereby enhancing overall system efficiency. Among other things, using a single control node to control each of a plurality of other nodes minimizes the amount of processing power which must be incorporated in each of the executing nodes.

In addition, as set forth in the language added to each of the independent claims, it only this single processing node (i.e. the claimed third node) which is configured to run boot code operating system code and application code, with the execution of the algorithm being confined to the individual nodes including the first and second node. In contrast, it is clear from the description of Kogge that each of his nodes needs to execute operating system code and application code, requiring a much more expensive and complex approach.

In view of these clear distinctions now set forth in each of the claims, reconsideration and allowance of the claims is requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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